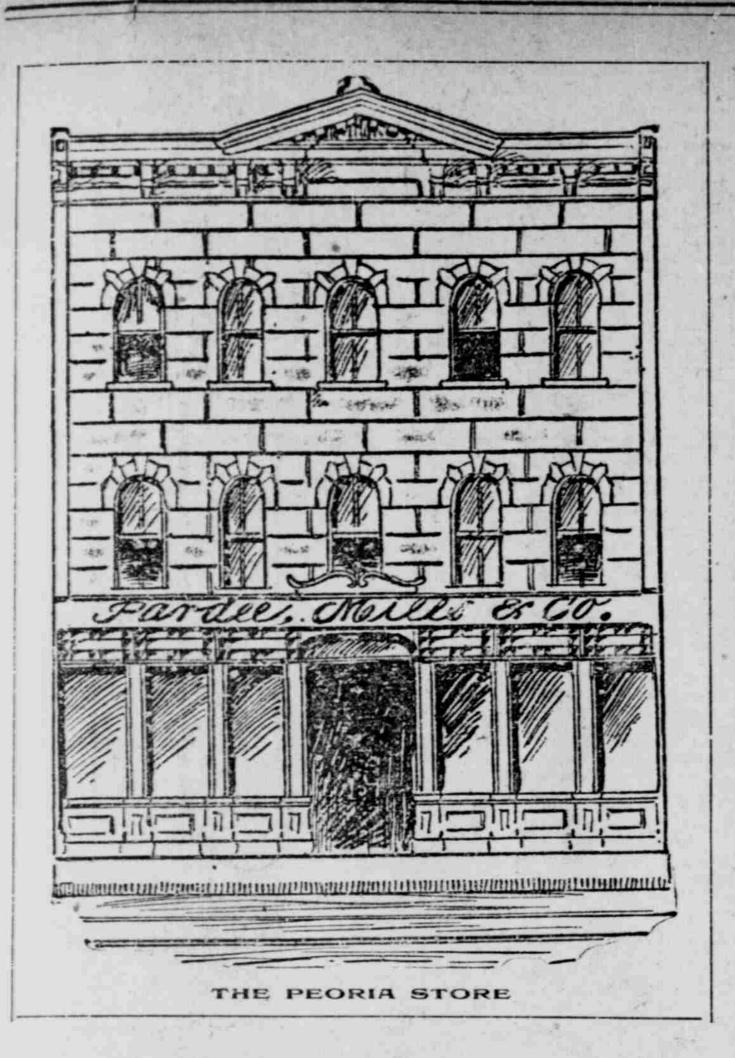
A Stock of Dry Goods at Peoria, Ill. to Be Sold in Indianapolis. Special to The Indianapolis News.) PEORIA, III., April 5.-The Pettis Dry Goods Gompany of Indianapolis has bought



THE NEW YORK STORE

Pardee, Mills & Co., the Big Dry Goods Merchants of Peoria, III., failed in business. We bought the entire stock, comprising \$52,000 at original cost, for \$25,500, which means about half price. The best of this stock has been brought here and will go on sale Monday morning at 8:30. Pardee, Mills &

Co. carried fine Goods, catering to the better trade of that city, and had the reputation of keeping only the best of everything; so that in buying THIS STOCK AND BRINGING IT HERE WE ARE PUTTING YOU IN REACH OF A SPLENDID LOT OF GOODS, AT ABOUT HALF PRICE AND LESS

Now for a Sensation In Indianapolis To-Morrow Morning

At our Great Store we place on sale all the cream of the goods formerly owned by PARDEE, MILLS & CO.--a mountain of merchandise which filled two floors of the above building, and now to be sold at once without reserve. The goods are rapidly being unpacked, and will be piled up on the counters as fast as possible. HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLES OF WHAT YOU WILL FIND:

PARDEE, MILLS CO. DRESS GOODS.

At 19c a yard, a lot of Swivel and Illuminated Novelty Goods. Peoria price was 39c.

At 29c All-Wool Tricots, Cheviots, Cashmeres, Etc. Pardee Mills Co. price was 50c and 60c.

a yard, Handsome Henriettas in Tans, Helio-At 29c trope, Browns and Blue, all-wool, 40 inches wide. Peoria price was 60c.

About 50 pieces all-wool and silk and wool At 39c goods in Checks and Stripes, Mixtures and Jacquard Weaves. Their price 85c and \$1.

A collection of high novelties in Diagonals, At 49c Henriettas and Fancy Weaves. Peoria price was \$1.25 to \$2 a yard.

At 59c 50-inch all-wool Hop Sacking in medium shades. Pardee Mills Co. price was \$1.35.

At 79c Silk and Wool Striped Lansdowne. Peoria price was \$1.50.

Also a lot of Dress Patterns at \$3.98, \$4.98, \$6.98 and \$9.98. Pardee Mills Co sold these from \$12.00 to \$47.50

EVENING GOODS in fancy weaves, as French Crepe Cloths, Silk Stripe Crepons, Diagonals and Cream Storm Serges -some slightly imperfect-at about half the Pardee Mills Co. prices.

40-in all-wool Black Serges for 39c; Peoria price 60c. 45-inch all-wool Serges for 69c; Peoria price \$1.

A few pieces \$1 Black Henriettas for 69c. About 12 Fancy Novelty Patterns from \$3.98 to \$6.98.

SILKS FROM PEORIA.

A lot of Surah Silks for 15c a yard. A lot of Colored Silk Velvets at 15c a yard Colored Silk Plushes now marked 39c. Colored Silk Velvets at 49c and 75c. Fancy Striped Velvets at 69c and 95c.

Every piece sold for more than double Velvet and Satin Brocade now \$1.50 Peoria price was \$5. Velvet and Satin Brocade now \$1.25. Peoria price was \$4. Colored Crepes, 11-2 yard wide, now 69c. Peoria price

was \$1.50. One lot of Silk Remnants from 1-2 to 6 yards in length at about one -fourth the actual value.

Peoria Prints, Ginghams, Cottons and Linens.

American Shirting and Dress Cambrics for 21-2c a yard. Best Indigo Blue Calicoes, Fancy Prints, Red and Black Calicoes, all going at 31-2c a yard. Pardee Mills price was 7e and 8c.

5c for 10c Peoria Ginghams. 18c Chambrays for 10c. 15c and 17c Pongees and Sateens for 121-2c. Good yard-wide Brown Muslin for 31-2c. Pardee Mills

Co. price 6c. Yard-wide Bleached Muslin for 4c. Ready-made Sheets 59c each. Peoria price 80c. 1,600 yards all-linen Brown Crash for 41-2c.

7 pieces Cream Damask Table Linen for 19c a yard. Peoria price 28c. 9 pieces Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, for 22c. 40-inch Squares, knotted fringe, fine quality, heavy Dam-

ask with handsome open work; Pardee Mills Co. price \$3.50; our price \$1.19. Other Linens same proportion. Peoria Gloves.

2-button Kid Gloves, in colors, Pardee Mills Co price \$1.35,

our price 29c pair. 5 and 7-hook Grey Kid Gloves for 59c a pair, regular \$1

All the Kid Gloves Pardee Mills Co. sold at \$1.50, \$1.75 | Umbrellas from Peoria. and \$2 now selling at 79c a pair. Black and Colored Silk Gloves 15c a pair; always 25c

Elegant line of assorted colors in Silk at 21c, 29c and 35c.

Peoria Laces.

Cream Cotton Lace 4 inches for 5c a yard. Short lengths in Black Silk Drapery Nets, suitable for sleeves and skirts, at half price.

Short lengths 45-inch Flouncings, slightly soiled, for half

Swiss and Cambric Edgings 3c, 5c and 8c a yard. Peoria Notions and Jewelry.

Best Silk Machine Thread for 5c a spool instead of 10c

16-yard Spool Twist for 2c. 1 lot of Spool Cotton 2c a spool.

10c Dress Steels for 5c a dozen. 7c Bias Velveteen Binding 2c a yard. 20c and 25c Velveteen Dress Facing for 10c. Embroidery Silk 5c a dozen; regular price 10c.

1 lot assorted Yarns 5c a skein. 1 lot Belts, slightly damaged, 3c each. 1 lot Gold Necklaces 5c each.

Goggles 10c pair. 1 lot Black Silk Fans, slightly damaged, 10c each. Others at 25c and 39c. Pardee Mills Co. price was \$1.50.

Pardee-Mills Stock Men's Wear.

Men's 20c Linen Collars 3 for 25c. Men's Teck Scarfs 2c each. Men's Colored Collars 6 for 1c-true. Men's and Boys' Outing Flannel Shirts 15c each. Boys' Unlaundered Shirts 25c each. Peoria price 50c.

Take your pick at 65c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.19. Splendid Um. brellas and sold for at least one-third more. Silk Umbrellas at \$2.50. Pardee Mills Co. sold them for

Ribbons and Dress Trimmings.

\$5. Another at \$3 and \$3.50. Sold for double.

No. 11-2 and 2 Moire Satin and Gros and Satin Edge Gros Ribbon, all silk, for 2c a yard. Their price was 4c and 5c. No. 5 and 7 All-Silk Ribbon for 5c. Their price was 10c

and 13c. No. 9 Ribbons for 7c. Peoria price was 15c.

No. 12 and 16 Ribbons, sold at 20c and 25c now 12c. Black Silk Edges, Mohair Braids and Fancy Trimmings, sold from 15c to 25c, all go for 5c a yard. Card of 2 dezen Pearl Buttons for 3c.

Pearl Buttons 5c a dozen; always 12c. Steel and Crochet Buttons for 5c a dozen; sold for 15c

and 25c. Peoria Hosiery and Underwear.

Children's Fancy Striped Hose 3c a pair. Their price

Children's Tan Cotton Hose 6c a pair. Pardee price was 12 1-2c. Ladies' Black Hose 3c pair.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, full regular made, 10c a pair. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose 19c a pair. Sold for 30c in Peoria. Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear at prices sure to

The other articles will be announced as fast as they are

ready. Watch the papers-don't miss a single issue or it may be the one you are most interested in. Come to-morrow at 8:30 sharp.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

TO REVOKE LICENSES

Pardee Mills price from \$7 to \$20.

Mayor Denny Will Stop Violations of the Liquor Laws.

Refractory Saloon Keepers Are to Be Deprived of Their Right to Do Business-Engine-House Inspection.

There is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, and the Mayor says this time may be reached in the efforts of the city authorities to enforce obedience to the saloon laws. By the provisions of the city charter the Mayor is given the right to revoke the license of saloon keepers under certain conditions. The Mayor says if the saloon keepers persist in their defiance of the law he will exercise this authority and revoke the licenses of those who insist upon disregarding the law.

Superintendent Powell has reported to the Mayor the names of such saloon keepers as have continued their deflance despite the efforts of the police to enforce the closing laws. The Mayor said he had supposed every saloon keeper in the city would event-. ually decide that it was policy to obey the law, but finds some of them have not. He says the police inform him that a number of them obey it, and others would gladly do so if they were assured that the few who will not voluntarily do so would be compelled to comply. This will be done, he says, and, while he trusts it will not be necessary, he will not hesitate to revoke their licenses if they continue to resist the efforts of the police to close the saloons.

ENGINE HOUSES' REPAIRS. The Building Inspector Finds Some

of Them Dllapidated. Building Inspector Pendergast has completed his inspection of the engine houses, as ordered a few days ago, with a view to making repairs about them. He will report to the Board of Works within a few days the results of his inspection. He says he finds nearly all of the engine houses more or less in need of repairs, some of them very much so. In the majority of cases no repairs have been made upon the houses for ten years, and some of them have become very dilapidated. Repairs were made upon some of the houses last year, and some of the newer ones need only slight repairs. He thinks to make all the needed repairs it will require fully \$5,000, and perhaps more. This amount, he says, would put all of the houses in first-class condition, but there are some of the repairs about the new houses that could be postponed.

His report of the condition and needs of the houses is as follows: No. 1. Indiana Avenue-New shingle roof upon the rear of the house; the roof is in very bad condition; gutters leaking badly, and the house needs painting. No. 2. Massachusetts Avenue-Gutters very bad; entire new floor needed in the stable; five new windows needed; needs paint very badly. No. 4. Madison Avenue-Gutters leaking; spouts broken down; slate roof badly in

No. 5, Sixth Street, Between Tennessee and Illinois-Entire new floor needed in the engine room and stable; gutters leaking. No. 7. Maryland Street, Between Pennsylvania and Meridian Streets-New gutters needed in the rear and new down spouts needed; new roof needed on the tower; Generally he is a man who has saved a champion marksman with rifles of his own general repairs needed about the tower. few hundred dollars, or who expects a pen-No. 8, East Washington Street-Sewer | sion from the government. A surprisingly connection with closet needed; roof leaking | large number of ex-federal soldiers appear and down spouts rotted away. The build- | to have settled in the South. I know one | with which he cut the bores of his weapons ing inspector recommends that this house | rural neighborhood in Arkansas where a be connected with the new East Washing-

leaking; badly in need of paint; has not been painted since built. No. 10, Illinois and Merrill Streets-Gutters leaking badly; down spouts entirely worn away; entire roof needed on the rear part of the house; six new windows needed; new floor needed in tower room; needs No. II, Virginia Avenue-New gutters needed; new down spouts; roof needs repairing, and floor in the stable in bad condition; needs six new windows.

TO QUARANTINE TRAMPS.

Board of Health Wants None of Chicago's Smallpox. The Board of Health yesterday directed the following letter to Superintendent Pow-

"The Department of Public Health and Charities has received notice from the State Board of Health that the City of Chicago is sending out from their midst a large number of vagrants, usually called tramps. These persons, many of them, come from suspected districts where, among cheap boarding houses, smallpox may at any time e liable to break out. The State Board of Health orders that all such persons found coming into our city be inspected, and, where manifestly Ill, that they be quarantined until the nature of their sickness be ascertained, and that such persons be properly vaccinated whenever the same shall not have already been done. We hereby authorize you to direct your officers to de-

tain all such persons wherever found and

to see that they are properly vaccinated."

Cutting Asphalt Pavements.

The Board of Public Works, on March 10, granted A. Bruner permission to cut into the asphalt pavement on North Illinois street, near Sixth street. The board is experiencing considerable difficulty in enforcing the fule against permitting the cutting into permanently improved streets. The possible to tunnel under the pavement and think nothing is to be gained by so doing. They say that when the pavement is tunneled under the earth cannot be packed back into the tunnel with sufficient force to prevent the earth from afterwards settling and with it the pavement.

Commissioner Conner's Trip. J. B. Conner, of the Board of Public Safety, will leave for the West in a few days on a mixed business and pleasure trip. Mr. Conner is the president of a land company in the extreme western section of Montana, and will go to that country to look

after his land interests. Afterwards he will extend his trip to the Pacific coast and visit points of interest in the West and Northwest before his return. Merchant Policemen Sworn In. According to the established rule all the members of the Merchant police force were last night revested with special police powers. Clerk Herrick, of the Board of Safety,

are for one year only. Weekly Vital Statistics. The vital statistics for the week, as returned to the Board of Health office, are as follows: Births, forty-seven: deaths, thirty-

six; contagious diseases, measles,

diphtheria, two; scarlet fever, eight.

swore in all the members of the force. The

special police powers of the Merchant force

Two Kinds of Southern Farmers.

Octave Thanet, in Scribner, There are two kinds of farmers South: the planters and the small farmers, who either rent from the planters or own little farms of their own. The tenants, who call themselves renters, "make a crop" on shares, that is, they pay their rent in coton or corn. They are assured of a living, though often a bare and gaunt one. They sometimes save enough to buy a farm. The small farmer is a recent class in the South. He also had a world-wide reputation as a quarter of the customers at the store either enlysy or hope for pensions from a grateful No. 9. Seven h and Ash Streets-Gutters country,

MAKING BIG LENSES

What the Clark Family Is Doing for Astronomical Science.

Now at Work on the Great 40-inch

Yerkes Glass That Will Bring the

Moon Within 24 Miles of the Earth.

Edmund Noble, in San Francisco Chronicle. In answer to my knock the door of the Clark factory at Cambridge swung back upon its hinges. Work had ceased for the day, but a dozen robust artisans were carrying some object from the grinding machine. How tenderly they handled it, how cautiously they stepped over the asphalted floor, and with how slow a motion they moved until they had finally deposited their burden on the soft cushion where it was to rest until morning. And they were rightly cautious, for they were carrying the lens of the new telescope in process of construction for the Chicago University-the

depths of space. The residence of Alvan Clark is hard by the factory, and I walked over to it.

great eye which is henceforth to gaze,

with its pupil forty inches wide, into the

My first purpose in calling on the great telescope maker was to obtain from his own lips the story of those achievements which have made the Clark firm known throughout the scientific world. I found Alvan G. Clark, the present head of the firm, at home, and had a very pleasant interview with him. He is a man of middle age and medium height, without any sign of ostentation either in dress, manners or speech. His face, with its high forehead. keen eyes, aquiline nose and ample beard, wears an habitually thoughtful expression, and is typically American. It is difficult to get so modest a man as Mr. Clark to talk about himself, and when he does say anything the care which he takes to weigh his words and to avoid exaggerations gives his statements a precision and force eminently

characteristic of the man.

The story of the great object glass now awaiting the final touches at Cambridge is really the story of the most important astronomical discovery of the last forty years. Since Herschel swept the heavens for double stars, with his patient sister as the companion of his midnight vigils, and since the Earl of Rosse examined the great nebula of Orion-that mysterious universe with a universe-a new heaven, wider, deeper and grander than the old has swum into our ken, largely through the new powers conferred upon the human eve by the Clark telescope. This splendid instrument of astronomical research had its beginning at a time when an object glass thirteen inches in diameter was viewed by astronomers with a kind of veneration, and when observers were aspiring everywhere to more powerful means of research without knowing exactly where to

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY. In the forties there was living in Cambridgeport an artist, by name Alvin Clark, with his two sons, George B. Clark and Alvan G. Clark. The father, whose progenitor came over to this country in the Mayflower, was known among his friends and acquaintances as a portrait painter. with which he cut the bores of his weapons and figured his balls. A mere accident one of those happy fortuities of which the history of scientific discovery is full-led to the development of a new but thus far

latent faculty. In 1843 Mr. Clark's son, George B., was a pupil at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., seeking to qualify himself there for a position as civil engineer. In the course of his scientific reading the youth had met with an account of the casting and grinding of mirrors for telescopes and this fired his imagination so much as to lead him to attempt the construction of a reflector. So when one day the dinner bell of the academy broke, young Clark, gathering up the fragments took them to his home and there melted the metal with some tin in a crucible over the kitchen fire, cast the fluid mass into a solid disk and finally began to grind it into a concave surface. The lad's mother looked on in surprise, not unmixed with interest, while the father, learning what young Clark had in view, gave his hearty sympathy and co-operation. The first result of the labors of father and son was a five-inch reflecting telescope which would show the satellites of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn and various celestial phenomena. The success of this instrument decided the life pursuit of the two telescope makers, and the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons was launched. Their first products were reflectors, but as insuperable difficulties began to manifest themselves Mr. Clark turned his attention to the making of refracting telescopes, and the result fully justified his choice. By 1860 the Clarks were beginning to have honor in their own country. The two largest refracting telescopes then in existence were fifteen inches in diameter. one at the Cambridge Observatory and the other at Pulkowa, in Russia.

SATELLITE OF SIRIUS. The firm now received an order from the University of Mississippi for the construction of a telescope of eighteen and one-half inches aperture. The disks for the telescope reached Cambridge from England about the beginning of 1862, and within a year from that date the object glass was completed, and on the very first night upon which it was directed to the heavens Alvan G. Clark discovered the satellite of Sirius, thereby winning the Lalande medal annually given by the French Academy of Sciences. The star Sirius had long been known to astronomers as the brightest spangle in our northern heavens, and, though it appeared in the Rosse reflector as a "coach lamp," no one had ever thought of examining it for a satellite. But about fifty years ago the observed perturbations of the star led to the suspicion that it had a companion, and finally to the assignment of the position in which the satellite might be found. It was reserved, as we have seen, for the Clark telescope to confirm the computations made. On a cold evening in January, while Alvan Clark and his son were at work testing the eighteen-and-one-halfinch object glass, Alvan G. Clark, probably ignorant of the predictions that had been made, turned the tube upon Sirius. "Why, father," exclaimed the observer,

The father looked, and lo! there was the predicted companion, and the news was flashed around the world that Sirius had a companion-a dull, yellow star of between the eighth and ninth magnitude. almost lost in the radiance of its mighty

The next work of the Clark firm was the

making of two object glasses of twentysix inches aperture, one for the National Observatory at Washington and another for a private observer, L. J. McCormick. The amount paid for each was about \$20,000. . It was with the first of these that Professor. Asaph Hall made one of the most remarkable discoveries in the history of astronomical research-the discovery that Mars, which has thus far been known as an unaccompanied planet, had two satellites Then followed the lens of the great Lick telescope, thirty-six inches in diameter, constructed at a cost of \$53,000, and making ossible the altogether unexpected finding by Professor Barnard of a fifth satellite of Jupiter. The latest venture of the firm is the enormous object glass of forty inches diameter which has been ordered for the Chicago University by Charles T. Yerkes. In the attempt to produce the thirty-sixinch glass for the Lick telescope there were no fewer than nineteen failures, in delay of more than three years in the execution of the contract. The first requisite is that the glass shall be of the utmost degree of transparency, since with an increase of size there is an accompanying in-crease in the thickness of the disk, and, therefore, a greater absorption of the light passing through it. A few specks or bub-

bles in the giass do not materially affect its optical quality, and may be disregarded, even when they cannot be eliminated in the process of grinding. But the lens must be nomogeneous and free from internal strain. If the glass is not properly annealed, one part having cooled more or less quickly than others, a state of tension exists, and the lens may break or burst the moment the grinding tool is applied to it. Even if such a glass pass safely through the grinding process, changes in temperature would produce changes in the curvature and thus render the lens useless. GRINDING A BIG GLASS.

The first task in making an object glass the two lenses of which it is to be composed, the alm being that in their joint action all the rays of light received shall be brought to the same focus. The flint glass usually has one concave and one plain surface, while the crown glass has two convex surfaces. The rough disks are first rounded on the edge to prepare them for the grinding process. The first test made by examining the lens indoors by artificial light, so allowed to fall upon it as to make it appear as a brilliantly illuminated surface, determines whether the glass has any specks, bubbles, scratches or minor imperfections of like character. The second test, applied in the open air by examining the light of the sky reflected from the under surface of the glass aims at the discovery of portions of the lens which have been left under strain through the unequal cooling. The curves having been calculated beforehand, tools are now made of such shape and mass that when the glass has been ground upon them it will have the needed The first rough grinding is done by ma

chinery, the "grindstone" being a rapidly revolving iron wheel over which a stream of water and sand are kept running. The lens is next finely ground with emery, different sizes of that material being successively used to gradually diminish the roughness of the glass. A separate tool is required for each of the four surfaces of the two lenses. The tools are round plates of cast iron. Those for making the convex surfaces have the appearance of great shallow saucers. The tools for grinding the concave surfaces are convex. In the fortyinch object glass the flint lens has one concave and one plane surface, and this latter has been ground with a tool having an almost flat surface. The tool is first put into the machine which is to cause it to revolve its surface is covered with coarse emery and water: the glass is laid upon it, and while it revolves the lens is moved backward and forward on the tool by a sliding motion which causes the grinding strokes to occur in every direction on the glass, and also by a revolving motion opposed to that of the tool. The purpose of this combined motion of lens and tool is to give the glass a smooth surface, resembling that on ground glass, and also to reduce both lens and tool to a truly spherical curvature. The last operation requires the use machinery in polishing. For this a special tool and machine are requisite. The tool is made of pitch coated with a thin film of beeswax, and the polishing material is rouge, commercially known as oxide of iron. The lens is worked on the tool the same way as during the rough grind-

ing until the glass acquires a high degree of polish. The final process consists of polishing out minute defects in the sur-Then the object glass must be placed in a tube and suitably "mounted." A telescope needs first of all a building to shelter it, and the structure erected to this end must provide a temperature as nearly uniform as possible so as to obviate the disturbing influence of air currents. The tube must be so mounted as to insure by counterpoises and the like a free and easy movement of the telescope to any part of the heavens. All large telescopes are driven by clockwork, so that once an object is found the tube may be made to follow it automatically, keeping pace, so

the heavenly bodies from east to west. BIGGEST TELESCOPE ON EARTH.

to speak, with the apparent motion of

Seated just below the eyepiece of the in-strument, with his books and other equipments around him, the observer will be able to direct the mighty tube to any quarter of the heavens without exerting more force than the simple pressure of his finger. Seen in its final position the instrument will present an imposing appearance. The column and head of telescope, weiging fifty tons, will alone rise to a height of forty-five feet. The main tube, which weighs six tons and is fifty-two inches in diameter at the center. is sixty-four feet long. The total height of the whole apparatus will be about seventy-

was 10c.

Nothing now remains to complete the telescope save the lens, which is expected to pass through the final stages of its construction during the fall of the present year, and which in its finished state will Of the performance of the new glass

great expectations have already been formed by astronomers, and even popular curiosity on the subject is already widespread. A magnifying power of eight thousand has sometimes been put on the largest telescope, and if we assume it possible that the new forty-inch lens will bear a power of ten thousand, this would make the moon, which is 240,000 miles away, appear as would were we to see it from a distance of about twenty-four miles. Thus, if all went well, we should be enabled to make out on the surface of our satellite an object the size of a city, a sheet of water, or even a large building. But these high powers are never effective-the details of an object grow dimmer the more they are magnified, while varying temperature, air currents and the like have a disturbing effect on the definition, which becomes startlingly apparent when high powers are used. It is probable that the best work on the planets will be done in the new observatory with a power of from five hundred to one thousand. The full capacity of the instrument will be reserved for stellar work, such as the discovery of new double and binary stars, the measurement of star angles and distances, and the determination | lished lists of sixty-three millionaires in of the proper motion of these remote objects. In this field the splendid power and sweep of the new object glass will undoubtedly make themselves felt. And whether its first victories are garnered in from the distant star depths or from the nearer bodies of our own solar system, the remarkable fact that every production

A Diffident Man's Horrible Plight. Philadelphia Record. A very diffident young man who is strug-

of a great lens by the Clarks has been fol-

lowed almost immediately by a remarkable

discovery of real moment goes far to justi-

fy the belief that we are on the eve of some

new and striking addition to our knowledge

of the material universe.

gling with his first faint signs of a mustache and lovesickness, went down to the quiet little village of Berlin, on the Camden & Atlantic railroad, on Sunday. His visit to a certain fair one was so pleasant that the evening hours wore away with astonishing rapidity. He came to his senses at an hour long past the movement of the last train for the city. The fair one's family made him comfortable for the night, and he passed into dreamland full of happiness. When the family awoke the next morning it was thrown into consternation. Burglars had invaded the house during the night and carried off a lot of things. The diffident young man was awakened by the confusion, and vainly he searched for his trousers. Cold perspiration broke out upon him and he sat down on the bed and wailed inwardly. He managed to acquaint his sweetheart's relatives of the predicament, but as paterfamilias was the only man in the family, and he weighs close to three hundred pounds, the trouble was only accentuated. There is not a pair of trousers on sale in Berlin and the unfortunate lovelorn youth was compelled to remain a prisoner in his room while his sweetheart came to the city, got a pair of trousers at his home and took them down at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Was Shylock a Jew!

Eleven different versions of the pound-BIGGEST TELESCOPE ON EARTH.

In the case of the Yerkes glass the use of the usual movable chair will be dispensed with and the entire floor of the observatory, over eighty feet square, will be made to move up or down by the astronomer touching an electric button.

of-flesh story exist in the early literature of button the early literature of the latest style furniture and all kinds of upholstering to order. The location is directly opposite the courthouse, being first class.

They will extend to their patrons the usual courtesy and liberal prices.

Sechi insists on his forfeit. The case is referred to the governor of the city, who, in turn, places it before the Pope, who condemns both to lift-long imprisonment, from which they are finally released on the payment of a heavy fine. An Italian, Giovanni Florentino, in the sixteenth cen-tury, was the first to change the roles of the Jew and the Christian, and in this altered form the Bard of Avon found the story. The poet himself could scarcely have known any Jews personally, since they were expelled from England 300 years before his time, and were not readmitted until after his death. From stage presen-tations, from the descriptions in books or from popular reports, which were always derogatory to the Jewish character, the poet derived his knowledge of the Jew.

COLOSSAL FORTUNES.

Wealth of American Millionaires Contrasted with that of Englishmen. Chamber's Journal.

By a calculation made a year or two ago by an American statistician it seems that seventy citizens of the United States possessed among them an aggregate wealth of £540,000,000. This gives an average of about £7,500,000 apiece. To come to particulars-There was one estate-we refrain here from mentioning names-returned as worth no less than £30,000,000 pounds. There were five individuals valued at £20,000,000; one valued at f14,000,000; two valued at f12,000,000; six valued at £10,000,000; six valued at £8,000,000; four valued at £7,000,000; thirteen valued at £6,000,000; ten valued at £5,000,000; four valued at £4,500,000, and fifteen valued at £4,000,-

The brain reels before such figures. They express measures of wealth which the ordinary mortal is powerless to grasp. Besides these seventy colossal fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the Northern States alone valued at over £2,000,000 each, thirty of them being valued in all at £90,000,-000. There were some little time ago pub-Pennsylvania possessing in the aggregate f60,000,000, and of sixty persons in three villages near New York whose wealth aggregates £100,000,000. In Boston fifty families pay taxes on annual incomes of about £200,-

We have nothing to compare with such individual cases of wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Overtone each left about £3,500,000; the late Lord Dudley left 14,000,000; the late Duke of Buccleuck estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at £6,000,000. One living English duke is valued at £10,000,000, another at £8,000,000; but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over £50,000 a year. In 1886 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about £250,000 each.

She Would Work No More, Lewiston Journal.

It was nearly fifty years ago that a woman living in an eastern Somerset town hung up her dishcloth one morning after washing the breakfast dishes, with the emphatic declaration: "There, I'm not going to do any more work." She was the wife of a farmer in very modest circumstances, was middle-aged and the mother of a large family of children. Before that time she had been very industrious. . She was as good as her word, and from that day did nothing more than to dress herself and attend to her own tollet. Her daughters first, and later her sons' wives, took the burden upon themselves of providing for her wants. and so she has lived ever since. Her days spent from morning till night in idleness never seem to wear upon her with their monotony as they would upon most people, and she seldom seems anything but cheerful. She is now nearly ninety, and appears to be, as she has ever been, in the best of

Iske Brothers' New Furniture Store, Iske Brothers, the furniture dealers, have removed to 105 East Washington street, just three doors east of Delaware, where